

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200361
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/May(Updated 030902)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	22	AU='GILMAN T H' OR AU='GILMAN THOMAS H' OR AU='GILMAN THOMAS HARRY'
S2	3551	STRETCHABILITY
S3	0	S1 AND S2
S4	250	WOUND()CLOSURE? ?
S5	0	S1 AND S4
S6	21615	DRESSING? ?
S7	11	S1 AND S6
S8	656703	STRETCH? OR FLEX?
S9	6	S7 AND S8

9/26,TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
015573029
WPI Acc No: 2003-635186/200360

Wound dressing for preventing pooling of fluid in draining wound, comprises a foam layer of soft, hydrophilic polymeric foam having bodyside and backside surfaces

9/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012686676
WPI Acc No: 1999-492785/199941

Manufacturing process for contoured hydrocolloid-containing adhesive wound dressings

9/26,TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012052056
WPI Acc No: 1998-468967/199841

Thin film wound dressing - has removable foraminous backing layer revealing transparent dressing through which wound may be inspected without contamination

9/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
011648163
WPI Acc No: 1998-065071/199807

Manufacture of contoured hydrocolloid-containing adhesive dressings in one operation - comprises laminating multiple layers together and contouring and cutting layers into discrete dressings

9/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
011561961
WPI Acc No: 1997-538442/199750

Adhesive wafer for ostomy appliance faceplate or wound dressing , etc. -

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has adhesive layer with at least portion of body-side surface embossed to provide pattern of discrete, non-connecting depressions separated and isolated from each other by skin-contacting ridges

9/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011426608

WPI Acc No: 1997-404515/199738

Wound dressing , of good adhesion and protection - comprises pressure-sensitive adhesive layer and flexible backing layer with removable release sheet having primary sheet and planar release strip

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Sep W03

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030925,UT=20030918

Set	Items	Description
S1	19	AU='GILMAN THOMAS':AU='GILMAN THOMAS HENRY'
S2	93972	WOUND? ?
S3	394392	STRETCH? OR FLEX?
S4	11	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	908	CONTROL????()S3
S6	2	S4 AND S5
S7	9	S4 NOT S6

6/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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01031944

WOUND DRESSING WITH CONTROLLED STRETCHABILITY
PANSEMENT A ETIREMENT CONTROLE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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Suite 6300, Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60606-6357, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200361539 A1 20030731 (WO 0361539)

Application: WO 2002US34345 20021025 (PCT/WO US0234345)

Priority Application: US 200256707 20020124

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 3075

English Abstract

A **stretchable** and contractible **wound** closure dressing is disclosed having an adhesive bodyside layer preferably formed of an pressure-**stretchable** and contractible adhesive material layer, a vapor-permeable elastomeric backing layer secured to one surface of said adhesive layer, and a multiplicity of **flexible** but essentially non-**stretchable** reinforcing members extending in spaced parallel relation across said dressing for preventing **stretching** of said dressing only in directions parallel with said members.

7/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

00960159

Thin film wound dressing with stretchable foraminous backing layer

7/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

00954230

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Thin film wound dressing with removable foraminous backing layer

7/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

00913042

Ostomy appliance and contoured adhesive wafer therefor

7/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

00896418

Process for making contoured hydrocolloid-containing adhesive dressings

7/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

00881315

Adhesive wafer with embossed skin-contacting surface

7/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

00856758

Wound dressing and delivery system therefor

7/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

00534168

Vented wound dressing

7/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)

00476255

Vented wound dressing.

7/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

00476253

Novel absorbent pad for wound treatment.

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Sep W4

File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R) 1969-2003/Sep W4

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2003/Sep W4

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Sep W4

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

Set	Items	Description
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S1	13	AU='GILMAN T H' OR AU='GILMAN T.H.' OR AU='GILMAN TH'
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S2	4	AU='GILMAN THOMAS H'
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S3	17	S1:S2
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S4	12	RD (unique items)
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S5	1	S4/2003
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S6	11	S4 NOT S5
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6/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

08609638 95298164 PMID: 7779236

Comparing healing rates across studies is the vision, but first, a correct equation please!

Jan-Feb 1995

6/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

02653316 78080286 PMID: 597307

The effect of Raman spectra of extraction of peripheral proteins from human erythrocyte membranes.

Dec 7 1977

6/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)

13499037 BIOSIS NO.: 200200127858

Contoured adhesive wafer for ostomy appliance.

1998

6/6/4 (Item 2 from file: 5)

13498880 BIOSIS NO.: 200200127701

Adhesive wafer with embossed skin-contacting surface.

1998

6/6/5 (Item 3 from file: 5)

13476538 BIOSIS NO.: 200200105359

Ostomy appliance and contoured adhesive wafer therefor.

1998

6/6/6 (Item 4 from file: 5)

12217424 BIOSIS NO.: 199900512273

Wound dressing and delivery system therefor.

1999

6/6/7 (Item 5 from file: 5)

12021128 BIOSIS NO.: 199900301647

Thin film wound dressing with removable foraminous backing layer.

1999

6/6/8 (Item 1 from file: 73)

01108367 EMBASE No: 1978238289

The effect on Raman spectra of extraction of peripheral proteins from human erythrocyte membranes

1977

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6/6/9 (Item 1 from file: 434)
02500331 Genuine Article#: GL338 Number of References: 0
Title: CALORIMETRIC AND RAMAN-SCATTERING STUDIES OF APO A-1 - DIMYRISTOYL
PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE COMPLEXES

6/6/10 (Item 2 from file: 434)
02037598 Genuine Article#: EZ641 Number of References: 41
Title: TENSILE DEFORMATION OF NYLON-6 FIBERS

6/6/11 (Item 3 from file: 434)
01427349 Genuine Article#: CX848 Number of References: 2
Title: ROLE OF PERIPHERAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS IN RAMAN-SPECTRA

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Sep W4
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Sep W4
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2003/Sep W4
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Sep W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Sep W3
File 6:NTIS 1964-2003/Sep W4
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Sep W3
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Aug
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Sep W4
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Sep W3
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Sep W2
Set Items Description
S1 364926 WOUND? ?
S2 156777 ADHESIVE
S3 211138 STRETCH????
S4 1474638 BACKING? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ?
S5 108266 NONSTRETCH???? OR NON()STRETCH???? OR INELA-
STIC? OR NON()ELASTIC?
S6 491155 REINFORC?
S7 5157311 FILAMENT? ? OR MATERIAL? ?
S8 881251 THREAD? ? OR STRIP OR STRIPS OR PHASES
S9 1125787 PARALLEL OR ROWS OR COLUMNS OR SAME()DIRECTION
S10 6341 S2 AND S4 AND S6:S9
S11 6193537 S6:S8
S12 6176 S2 AND S4 AND S11
S13 5316 S5(5N)S11
S14 166 S13(S)S9
S15 0 S12 AND S14
S16 2 S12 AND S13 [not relevant]
S17 42 S1 AND S12
S18 0 S5 AND S17
S19 1 S12 AND S5 AND S9
S20 1 S19 NOT S16
S21 2 S1 AND S5 AND S9 [not relevant]
S22 6364937 HEAL??? OR CLOSE? ? OR CLOSING OR CLOSURE? ?
S23 127576 S1(3N)S22
S24 20 S5 AND S23
S25 2 S11 AND S24
S26 0 S24 AND S2 AND S4
S27 1 S24 AND (S2 OR S4) [not relevant]

20/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01541887 ORDER NO: AAD97-14926

DEFORMATION PROPERTIES OF THIN POLYMER FILMS (ADHESIVES, ANISOTROPIC, POLYIMIDE, CYANOACRYLATE, EPOXY)

Author: DION, JOHN BERNARD

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)

Source: VOLUME 57/11-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 7167. 228 PAGES

Thin polymer films being processed mostly on rigid **substrates**

experience a "self-orientation" tendency toward a preferred planar orientation of the main-chain of the polymer backbone **parallel** to the in-plane direction of the film. This tendency increases as the length (called the Kuhn length) between the natural hinges of the polymer increases. The orientation causes the thermoelastic properties of the films to vary from the in-plane direction to the out-of-plane direction. Experimental methods are developed to measure the out-of-plane displacement of polymer films, 10-100 μm thick. The films are adhered to rigid **substrates** and experience thermal and mechanical displacements in the out-of-plane direction. These displacements are influenced by the constraining effect of the **substrates** which acts within the plane of the film. Thus, the constraining effect is analyzed in order to separate the true properties of elastic modulus and coefficient of thermal expansion from the as-measured or apparent properties. This analysis also required the knowledge of the in-plane and out-of-plane Poisson's ratio. Techniques are developed to measure these ratios which are also dependent on anisotropy in structure. The anisotropic thermomechanical properties of thin films processed on **substrates** are found to vary by a factor of 2-10, as compared to the in-plane (or isotropic) values for the polyimides PMDA//PDA and BPDA//PDA and epoxy based adhesives.

Under an increase in displacement, the elastic response will eventually suffer an increasing amount of **inelastic** deformation. This **non - elastic** deformation has also been investigated based on the relaxation of a stress applied to epoxy based **adhesive** films sandwiched between two rigid **substrates**. The amount of stress relaxation decreases as the thickness of the epoxy based **adhesive** films is decreased, due to a hydrostatic state of stress associated with the presence of an in-plane residual stress which occurs during the thermal curing of the film on the rigid **substrates** and additional in-plane stress produced by **substrate** constraint.

25/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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06550964 90176128 PMID: 2697063

Healing of muscle, ligaments, and tendons.

Montgomery R D

Seminars in veterinary medicine and surgery (small animal) (UNITED STATES

) Nov 1989, 4 (4) p304-11, ISSN 0882-0511 Journal Code: 8610760

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The function of muscle, tendons, and ligaments is to transmit tensile forces. Healing by scar tissue compromises this function because scar tissue is weaker and more elastic than the tissue it replaces. First intention healing is promoted by suturing with strong, **inelastic materials** (eg, monofilament nylon, polyesters, etc) in a locking loop or three-loop pulley pattern to prevent gap formation, maintain vascularity, and decrease adhesions. Postoperative care should include restriction of active motion to avoid rerupture or gap formation across the suture line during tensile loading. However, immobilization for 6 weeks results in a wound with approximately 50% the normal tensile strength for tendons and ligaments and "significant weakening" of muscles. Earlier tension across a muscle, ligament, or tendon **wound** orients the **healing** fibers and results in stronger healing. For example, medial collateral ligaments of

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canine stifles sutured with polyester suture in a locking loop pattern and immobilized for 3 weeks, followed by active motion, resulted in valgus-varus laxity 1.5 times of controls and in strength, 92% that of controls. In comparison, 6 weeks of immobilization resulted in valgus-varus laxity three times that of controls and in strength, 14% that of controls. Canine tendons immobilized for 3 to 6 weeks after surgery also have sufficient strength to allow active motion. Current knowledge of healing muscle, tendons, and ligaments suggests that postoperative immobilization for 3 weeks will allow acceptable return to function while minimizing the risk of rerupture. However, the amount and type of exercise allowed immediately after immobilization devices are removed should be severely limited, and increased gradually as time passes. (50 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19900410

Record Date Completed: 19900410

Descriptors: Ligaments--injuries--IN; *Muscles--injuries--IN; *Tendon Injuries--veterinary--VE; * **Wound Healing** --physiology--PH

25/7,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management

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01559609 20011006366

Surgical chest dressing

(Operativer Brustkorbverband)

anonym

Leading Lady, Beachwood, USA

Medical Textiles, v35, nJun, pp7-8, 2001

Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0266-2078

ABSTRACT:

A surgical dressing for the chest has been developed by Leading Lady of Beachwood, Ohio, USA, and is disclosed in US Patent 6135975. Designed for use after a chest operation the dressing is claimed to hold the breasts of the patient relatively immobile while pressing them slightly toward the line of the incision. The chest dressing wrapped around the chest region is constructed of a band of stretchable **material** connected to a pair of panels of flexible but **non - stretchable material**. These panels are made from a two-ply **material** such as 100 % nylon jersey. The two free ends of the **non - stretchable** panels are attachable using a hook-and-loop fastener such as Velcro. When closed, this maintains an even closing pressure across the incision along its entire length. The panels position the patient's breasts inwardly toward the sutured incision in the centre of the chest. This substantially immobilizes the breasts, thereby minimizing stress on the incision.

...DESCRIPTORS: MEDICAL APPLICATIONS; SUPPORT BANDAGE; CHEST; MEDICAL OPERATIONS; IMMOBILIZATION METHOD; BREAST; WOMAN; JERSEY KNITTED FABRICS; **WOUND HEALING**

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File 67:World Textiles 1968-2003/Sep
File 119:Textile Technol.Dig. 1978-2003/Jun
File 240:PAPERCHEM 1967-2003/Sep W4
File 248:PIRA 1975-2003/Sep W4
File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2003/Aug
File 323:RAPRA Rubber & Plastics 1972-2003/Sep

Set	Items	Description
S1	14393	WOUND? ?
S2	86763	ADHESIVE
S3	27111	STRETCH????
S4	75459	BACKING? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ?
S5	1554	NONSTRETCH???? OR NON()STRETCH???? OR NONELASTIC? OR INELASTIC? OR NON()ELASTIC?
S6	118935	REINFORC?
S7	620595	FILAMENT? ? OR MATERIAL? ?
S8	49153	THREAD? ? OR STRIP OR STRIPS OR PHASES
S9	32174	PARALLEL OR ROWS OR COLUMNS OR SAME()DIRECTION
S10	729966	S6:S8
S11	214	S5(5N)S10
S12	3	S2 AND S4 AND S11
S13	140827	HEAL??? OR CARE OR CLOSE? ? OR CLOSING OR CLOSURE? ?
S14	810	S1(3N)S13
S15	291	S10 AND S14
S16	1	S15 AND S5 [too recent]
S17	8	S9(15N)S11
S18	8	S17 NOT (S12 OR S16)
S19	7	RD (unique items)

12/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 67)

DIALOG(R)File 67:World Textiles

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00143989 WORLD TEXTILE NO: 8700964 SUBFILE: BTTG (Shirley Institute)

Composite non-distortable needlepoint canvas and method of producing same

AUTHOR(S): Katz M.M.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patents; Patent

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

PATENT NO: USP 4 623 573

PRIORITY APPLICATION: 18 November 1986 Application: 737702, 28 May 1985.

LANGUAGES: ENGLISH

An open-mesh tapestry canvas is stiffened and mesh-bonded with an **adhesive** resin. This resin also serves to laminate the canvas to a stabilizing **backing** layer of sheer **non - elastic material** . Apertures remain free of resin and the grid is distinct through the transparent layer.

International Patent Classification A41H.

...DESCRIPTORS: STABILITY; EMBROIDERY; TAPESTRIES; FABRICS; WOVEN FABRICS; HAND SEWING; MESH (NETTING); BONDING AGENTS (GENERAL); BACKED FABRICS; **BACKING** FABRICS; SHEERNESS; TRANSPARENCY; DEFORMATION; WOVEN NETS; NETTING

12/7,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 323)

DIALOG(R)File 323:RAPRA Rubber & Plastics

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00749772

TITLE: PROCESS FOR MAKING CONTOURED HYDROCOLLOID-CONTAINING ADHESIVE DRESSINGS

AUTHOR(S): Gilman T H; Ellingson E D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hollister Inc.

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PATENT NUMBER: US 5935363 A
PATENT DATE: 19990810
PATENT COUNTRY/KIND CODE: US A
APPLICATION NUMBER: US 889685 (US 889685-1997)
APPLICATION DATE: 19970708
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 199912 RAPRA UPDATE: 199924
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUBFILE: (R) RAPRA

ABSTRACT: A process is disclosed for making contoured hydrocolloid-containing **adhesive** dressings in which, in the final product, a soft pliant **adhesive** layer having one or more hydrocolloids dispersed therein is sandwiched between a top **backing** layer of stretchable film or fabric and a bottom release layer of flexible but substantially **non - stretchable material**. In a combined contouring and cutting step, the layers are compressed and heated to reshape the **adhesive** material and are simultaneously cut to form the finished dressing. In a preferred embodiment, three steps of laminating, contouring and cutting are performed simultaneously at a single station.

DESCRIPTORS: **ADHESIVE** ; APPLICATION; BANDAGE; COLLOID; COMPANIES; COMPANY;
CONTOURING; CUTTING; DIAGRAM; ELASTOMER; FABRIC; FILM; FILMS;
HYDROCOLLOID; LAMINATING; LAYER...

19/7,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 119)

DIALOG(R) File 119:Textile Technol.Dig.
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0396071 16071/80

PERMANENT ELASTIC NET-SHAPED BANDAGE, ESPECIALLY FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Westip W.

Patent Country: US
Patent No.: US 4215684 (US 4 215 684)
Assignees: Lohmann GmbH & Co., KG
Patent Date: 19800805 (Aug. 5, 1980)
Priority Date: Appl. Sept. 18, 1978
Publication Year: 1980
Language: English

A permanent **elastic** net shaped bandage for medical purposes is disclosed, comprising a fabric with **elastic thread** as warps and with **nonelastic threads extending transverse thereto** and forming wefts, which include in combination therewith: fringe warp independent of each other formed by nonelastic threads, and backings of elastic synthetic threads are arranged substantially **parallel** to the elastic synthetic threads are arranged substantially **parallel** to each other. The **nonelastic** weft **threads** and the respective adjacent wefts engage the same area of the pertaining fringe warp to fringe warp lie on the respective fringe warp in the form of a plurality of arcs. The pertaining weft threads extend at a substantially right angle to the fringe warps and the elastic synthetic threads.

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File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Aug
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Oct 01
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Oct 01
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Oct 02
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Oct 02
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2003/Sep W2
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Oct 01
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2003/Sep W4
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Oct 02
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Sep W3
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Oct 01

Set	Items	Description
S1	243917	WOUND? ?
S2	86294	ADHESIVE
S3	498473	STRETCH????
S4	532988	BACKING? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ?
S5	5470	NONSTRETCH???? OR NON()STRETCH???? OR NONELASTIC? OR INELASTIC? OR NON()ELASTIC?
S6	522727	REINFORC?
S7	4250149	FILAMENT? ? OR MATERIAL? ?
S8	624799	THREAD? ? OR STRIP OR STRIPS OR PHASES
S9	576093	PARALLEL OR ROWS OR COLUMNS OR SAME()DIRECTION
S10	5162552	S6:S8
S11	7982	S2 AND S4 AND S10
S12	129	S5(5N)S10
S13	2	S11 AND S12
S14	2	RD (unique items)
S15	6847510	HEAL OR HEALS OR HEALED OR HEALING OR CLOSE? ? OR CLOSING - OR CLOSURE? ?
S16	31760	S1(3N)S15
S17	2	S12 AND S16
S18	2	S17 NOT S13
S19	3769	DUCT()TAPE OR STERISTRIP OR STERISTRIPS OR STERI()(STRIP OR STRIPS)
S20	0	S12 AND S19
S21	0	S5(S)S10 AND S19
S22	0	S5 AND S19

14/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
02870853 Supplier Number: 45827644

Reflective fabric now in stretchable form

High Performance Textiles, pN/A
Oct 1, 1995

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 537

TEXT:

...proposing to use a stretchable melt-blown nonwoven as the base fabric for its reflective **materials** .

Materials produced in this way could be made into sweat bands (such as head or wrist...

...is elastomeric (or low modulus) and the second is based on a higher

modulus or **non - elastic material** . This construction should provide a suitably elastic **backing** , says 3M.

The melt-blown **material** may be produced by bringing two different polymers into the manifold, to create a single...
...short distance from the die.

These polymer fibres can then be used to produce a **material** (70) in which a single layer of retroreflective elements (72) is partially embedded in and partially protruding from the front surface of the binder layer (74) and **backing** (76) on the rear face of the binder layer (see Figure 7). An optional intermediate **adhesive** layer (78) can be provided to stick the **backing** to the binder. These **materials** typically incorporate transparent micro-spheres (80) which have a reflector behind them so that light impinging on the **material** will provide strong retroreflective illumination over a wide range of incidence angles. The microspheres...

18/3,AB,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R) File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.
00970202

Lymphedema of the limb: An overview of treatment options

Postgraduate Medicine October 1998; Pg 131; Vol. 104, No. 4

Journal Code: PGM ISSN: 0032-5481

Section Heading: CLINICAL ARTICLES

Word Count: 2,918 *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

BYLINE:

Richard S. Tunkel, MD Elisabeth Lachmann, MD

TEXT:

... to the number of lymph nodes removed, local irradiation, obesity, persistent postoperative seroma, and delayed **wound healing** .3 (Reference) Lymphedema of the lower limbs may arise from treatment involving lymph nodes in... in any area of the limb. The limb may be bandaged or wrapped with relatively **inelastic material** , especially during active manual treatments. This relatively noncompliant material may be more effective in enhancing...

... recommended, but some patients may find this impractical or impossible. Between treatments, bandaging with relatively **inelastic material** and gentle, therapeutic exercise of the bandaged limb further encourage lymphatic drainage. Mild lymphedema...

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200361

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/May(Updated 030902)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	229134	WOUND? ?
S2	411589	ADHESIVE
S3	118174	STRETCH????
S4	1062445	BACKING? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ?
S5	6945	NONSTRETCH???? OR NON()STRETCH???? OR NONELASTIC? OR INELA- STIC? OR NON()ELASTIC?
S6	365313	REINFORC?
S7	3701187	FILAMENT? ? OR MATERIAL? ?
S8	548517	THREAD? ? OR STRIP OR STRIPS OR PHASES
S9	949491	PARALLEL OR ROWS OR COLUMNS OR SAME()DIRECTION
S10	3176	IC=A61F-013/02
S11	4327511	S6:S8
S12	3062	S5(S)S11
S13	23	S10 AND S12
S14	5	S2 AND S4 AND S13
S15	5	S9 AND S13
S16	1	S14 AND S15
S17	8	S14:S15 NOT S16

16/34/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007196483

WPI Acc No: 1987-193492/198728

**Trans-dermal drug delivery devices - comprising tacky polymer matrix,
impermeable bonding layer and reinforcing layer**

Patent Assignee: ALZA CORP (ALZA)

Inventor: CAMPBELL P S; ECKENHOFF J B; PLACE V A

Number of Countries: 014 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2185187	A	19870715	GB 8615106	A	19860620	198728 B
EP 232580	A	19870819	EP 86306493	A	19860821	198733
JP 62167724	A	19870724	JP 86153960	A	19860630	198735
ES 8706455	A	19870916	ES 556380	A	19860620	198741
US 4725439	A	19880216	US 86818561	A	19860113	198810
CA 1257819	A	19890725				198935
GB 2185187	B	19891025				198943
US 4867982	A	19890919	US 88148417	A	19880126	198947
EP 232580	B1	19921104	EP 86306493	A	19860821	199245
DE 3687067	G	19921210	DE 3687067	A	19860821	199251
			EP 86306493	A	19860821	
KR 9301081	B1	19930215	KR 865668	A	19860714	199417
JP 96011726	B2	19960207	JP 86153960	A	19860630	199610

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88148417 A 19880126; US 84626095 A
19840629; US 86818561 A 19860113

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...8925; EP 145617; EP 259136; EP 56702; EP
95940; FR 2397190; FR 2399237; GB 2086224; GB 2161073; JP 60075428; JP
60333325; No-SR.Pub; US 3249109; US 4069307; US 4144317; US 4262003; US
4307717; JP 63033325

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 232580 A E
Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE
US 4725439 A 10
US 4867982 A 10
EP 232580 B1 E 13 A61M-035/00
Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE
DE 3687067 G A61M-035/00 Based on patent EP 232580
JP 96011726 B2 8 A61K-009/70 Based on patent JP 62167724
KR 9301081 B1 A61M-035/00
Abstract (Basic): GB 2185187 A

Transdermal drug delivery devices comprise an active ingredient distributed in a monoaqueous polymer matrix whose skin-contacting surface is sufficiently tacky to maintain contact with the skin without causing discomfort upon removal, and whose distal surface is bonded to a fibrous reinforcing layer via a bonding layer which prevents unwanted transfer of the active ingredient from the distal surface.

Pref. the tack of the skin-contacting surface is 50-500 g/cm² at 35 deg. C. The overall thickness of the device is 2-10 mils. The matrix has a removable protective liner on its skin-contacting surface. The **reinforcing** layer is a spun-bonded fabric web which is **non - elastically** deformable in at least one direction.

USE - The devices are esp. useful for topical or systemic admin. of drugs (e.g. steroids, hormones, interferon or antiviral agents) at sensitive body sites such as the scrotum, labia, penis or breast.

Dwg.0/3

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 232580 B

A trans-dermal therapeutic system (1) adapted for the delivery of a biologically active agent for an extended time period comprising:- a matrix (2) containing said agent distributed therein, the intended body distal surface of said matrix having a fibrous reinforcing means (3) embedded therein, characterised in that the system is adapted for delivery to a sensitive body location, in that the reinforcing means comprises a stretchable fabric formed of either randomly orientated bonded fibres to form an isotropic web substantially equally deformable in all directions, or an anisotropic web formed of a multiplicity of continuous, generally **parallel** fibres having randomly orientated second fibres bonded transversely thereto so as to be deformable primarily in a direction perpendicular to the continuous fibres, and in that the skin contacting surface of said reservoir has a tack in the range 100-300 g/cm² at 35 deg.C such that the system may be readily removed from the sensitive body location without producing discomfort. (Dwg.1/2)

Abstract (Equivalent): GB 2185187 B

A medical device particularly adapted for the transdermal delivery of biologically active agents through sensitive body surfaces for an extended time period comprising, in combination, a non-aqueous polymeric matrix containing said agent distributed therein, the body distal surface of said matrix having a fibrous reinforcing means imbedded therein, and said matrix having a non- **adhesive** tackiness sufficient to maintain agent transmitting contactt with the skin in the environment of use and insufficient to cause discomfort upon removal, characterised in that a bonding layer is disposed between the reinforcing means and the matrix said bonding layer being formed of a material which is substantially impermeable to an active agent to be delivered; thereby to prevent unwanted transfer of agent in an environment of use.n

Abstract (Equivalent): US 4867982 A

Flexible, compliant medical device for the transdermal admin. of testosterone through skin at sensitive body locations, is 2-10 mils. thick and has an extension modulus (at 15% elongation in at least one direction) of 1000-15000gm/cm² and a stress decay of 25-45%. A 2cm wide strip of the device requires an elongation force of 30-300gm to produce the 15% elongation.

The device comprises (a) a testosterone reservoir contg. testosterone dissolved in EVA having a body contacting surface through which agent is released to the skin, and a body distal surface; and (b) fibrous reinforcing means imbedded in the reservoir to a depth that does not penetrate through the body contacting surface.

ADVANTAGE - The device is sufficiently flexible and deformable that the combination of tackiness, flexibility and deformation permits the device to be kept in contact with skin. (10pp)a

US 4725439 A

Flexible bandage, pad or plaster for the transdermal application of physiologically or pharmaceutically active components to sensitive skin areas comprises a non-aqueous, non- **adhesive** polymeric carrier in which the active substances are dispersed; mounted between a porous membrane and a **backing** strip. The membrane permits transport of the active substances to the skin, but has limited tack for the skin surface (about 50-500 g/cm²) at 35 C. The **backing** strip is reinforced with a fibrous web, and is non-porous to the active compsn., so that transfer of the active compsn. to adjacent skin areas is prevented.

USE - The prods. allow continuous application of active components over long periods to sensitive skin areas with minimum inconvenience. (10pp)s

Derwent Class: A96; B05; B07; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-009/70; A61M-035/00

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-013/02** ; A61K-013/40;

A61L-015/03; A61M-037/00

17/34/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015309568 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-370502/200335

Laminated elastic composite for medical products, e.g., tapes and wraps, comprises scrim layer adjacent to first nonwoven web layer comprising spaced-apart, non - elastic filaments

Patent Assignee: 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES CO (MINN)

Inventor: BERG B T; EDGAR J L; JOSEPH E G; LEVITT L; MAKI R J; MENZIES R H; RIEDEL J E; SEIDEL D L; TUMAN S J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6503855	B1	20030107	US 98165672	A	19981002	200335 B
			US 99257447	A	19990225	
			US 99444349	A	19991119	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99444349 A 19991119; US 98165672 A 19981002; US 99257447 A 19990225

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6503855	B1	31	B32B-005/26		CIP of application US 98165672 CIP of application US 99257447

Abstract (Basic): US 6503855 B1

NOVELTY - A laminated elastic composite comprises a scrim (20) layer adjacent to a first nonwoven web layer (18) comprising spaced-apart, **non - elastic filaments** oriented in a machine direction that are perpendicular to spaced-apart **filaments** oriented in a cross-direction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A laminated elastic composite, comprises a first nonwoven web layer having a machine direction and a cross direction; a scrim layer adjacent to the first nonwoven web layer comprising spaced-apart, **nonelastic filaments** oriented in the machine direction that are perpendicular to spaced-apart **filaments** oriented in the cross-direction; an elastic layer (22) adjacent to the scrim layer comprising a series of **parallel**, spaced-apart **elastics filaments** where the length of the elastic **filaments** are oriented in the machine direction; a fibrous adhesive layer adjacent the elastic layer; and a second nonwoven web layer (32) adjacent to the fibrous adhesive layer. The nonwoven web layers comprises loop. The fibrous adhesive layer comprises a melt-blown fibrous adhesive layer comprising multilayer fibers. The fibers comprise layers of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (28) and/or layers of a non-adhesive polymer.

USE - For medical products, e.g., tapes, wraps bandages and wound dressings.

ADVANTAGE - The invention has greater tensile strength. It facilitates tearing in either machine or cross direction across the lines provided by the filaments.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic view of an apparatus for making an elastic composite.

First and second nonwoven web layers (18, 32)

Scrim (20)

Elastic layer (22)

Pressure-sensitive adhesive layer (28)

pp; 31 DwgNo 12/22

Technology Focus:

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING - Preferred Material: The first and second nonwoven layers are a nonwoven material from a melt blown non-woven material, a spunbond nonwoven material, spun laced nonwoven material, a staple carded web, an air laid web or wet laid web.

Preferred Dimension: The spacing of the elastic filaments is 1-10 filaments/cm in the cross direction. The scrim has 5-30 filaments/2.5-cm in the machine direction and 5-30 filaments/2.5-cm in the cross direction. The discrete regions cover 5-25% of a major surface of the first nonwoven web. They are separated an average of approximately 0.05-30 cm from one another.

Preferred Components: The composite further comprises hooks formed along a surface of the composite for releasable engagement with the loops to fasten the composite in use.

POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The melt blown fiber adhesive layer comprises three-layer fibers comprising two outer layers of a pressure-sensitive adhesive and inner layer of a non-adhesive polymer.

Preferred Material: The stems are made a thermoplastic material from polyurethane, polyolefins, polystyrenes, polycarbonates, polyester, polymethacrylate, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymers, polyvinylchloride, acrylate modified ethylene vinyl acetate polymers or ethylene acrylic acid copolymers.

Derwent Class: A96; D22; F07; P32; P73

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

International Patent Class (Main): B32B-005/26
International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-013/02** ; D04H-001/56

17/34/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012916357 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-088193/200008

Producing adhesive support material, used on e.g. bandages and paper
Patent Assignee: BEIERSDORF AG (BEIE)
Inventor: HIMMELSBACH P; JAUCHEN P; KEITE-TELGENBUESCHER K; LEHDER M; LEUTZ
R; SCHREIBER J

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19826093	A1	19991223	DE 1026093	A	19980612	200008 B
WO 9966001	A1	19991223	WO 99EP3918	A	19990608	200008
AU 9943740	A	20000105	AU 9943740	A	19990608	200024
EP 1093502	A1	20010425	EP 99926518	A	19990608	200124
			WO 99EP3918	A	19990608	
AU 751003	B	20020808	AU 9943740	A	19990608	200263

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1026093 A 19980612

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19826093	A1		14	C09J-007/04	
WO 9966001	A1	G		C09J-007/04	
Designated States (National): AU US					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
AU 9943740	A			C09J-007/04	Based on patent WO 9966001
EP 1093502	A1	G		C09J-007/04	Based on patent WO 9966001
Designated States (Regional): AT DE ES FR GB IT NL SE					
AU 751003	B			C09J-007/04	Previous Publ. patent AU 9943740 Based on patent WO 9966001

Abstract (Basic): DE 19826093 A1

NOVELTY - Production of a partially self **adhesive** support material (I) comprises:

(A) coating a first support material with caps and/or polygeometric articles of a self **adhesive** composition whereby the loading is at least 3 g/m² and at least 1% of the support is covered; and

(B) permanent shaping of at least a portion of the caps and/or polygeometric articles

USE - The partially self **adhesive** support material (I) is useful as plaster, medical binding, wound covering or dosing system to allow the liberation of material, or is an orthopaedic bandage or binding. It is useful as a technical or reversible fixture that does not injure or damage **substrates** such as paper, plastic, glass, textiles, wood, metal or mineral when removed (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The partially self **adhesive** support material is readily removed from the **substrate** without damage or irritation, and has a high permeability to air and water vapour.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a schematic representation of the process.

Support material (1)

Sieve roll (5)

Counter roll (6)

Pressing roll (7)
pp; 14 DwgNo 1/6

Technology Focus:

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Process: The caps and/or polygeometric articles are supported on a second support during or after the permanent shaping process. The self **adhesive** composition, preferably a hot melt **adhesive** is applied to the support by screen printing, thermosieve printing or intaglio printing or by a spray process. The permanent shaping process is carried out by means of temperature control during coating and/or introduction of radiation, mechanical or secondary energy. The supported caps and/or polygeometric articles have a ratio of plasticity to elasticity of 0.3-50 at a frequency of 100 rad/s. The caps and/or polygeometric articles are at least partially bonded to each other.

The **adhesive** is applied to the support at a loading of 20-1000 (40-180) g/m². The support material has an air permeability at least 1 (10-150) cm³/(cm²s) and/or a water permeability at least 200 (500-5000) g/(m² 24 hours). The support material has an **adhesive** strength to steel at least 0.5 (2-12) N/cm and is sterilisable, preferably by gamma-radiation.

Preferred Composition: The hot melt composition is based on a block copolymer, preferably A-B and/or A-B-A block copolymer, where A is polystyrene (derivative) and B is ethylene, propylene, butylene, butadiene and/or isoprene, preferably ethylene and/or butylene. The hot melt composition is foamed, and is crosslinkable by means of electron beam or UV radiation

Extension Abstract:

EXAMPLE - A melt **adhesive** comprising 40 wt.% Kraton G (RTM: A-B/A-B-A block copolymer, 13 mole. % styrene), 45 wt.% paraffin wax, 14.5 wt.% Super Resin HCl40 (RTM: hydrocarbon resin) and 0.5 wt.% Irganox (RTM: antioxidant) was applied to a **nonelastic** cotton **material** (tensile strength more than 60 N/cm, maximum extension less than 20%) at a rate of 15 m/minute and 120 degrees C by means of a release paper.

Shortly before application the **adhesive** caps were irradiated to form a zone of increased plasticity and reduced elasticity such that the low viscosity zone readily penetrated the support material providing a good anchor for the **adhesive** cap. The coated material was then further processed to form a flat surface. The resulting binding could be reversibly detached from skin and had a good permeability to air and water vapour. No skin irritation was observed upon removal of the binding.

Derwent Class: A18; A81; D22; G03; P32; P34; P42

International Patent Class (Main): C09J-007/04

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-013/02** ; A61L-015/58;
B05C-001/08; B05C-001/16; C08J-003/28; C09J-125/10

17/34/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012686676 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-492785/199941

Manufacturing process for contoured hydrocolloid-containing adhesive wound dressings

Patent Assignee: HOLLISTER INC (HOST)

Inventor: ELLINGSON E D; GILMAN T H

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5935363	A	19990810	US 96678224	A	19960711	199941 B
			US 97889685	A	19970708	
CA 2235861	A	19990108	CA 2235861	A	19980526	199941

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97889685 A 19970708; US 96678224 A 19960711

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5935363	A		7	A61F-013/02	CIP of application US 96678224
CA 2235861	A			B32B-007/14	

Abstract (Basic): US 5935363 A

NOVELTY - A contoured dressing has a hydrocolloid-containing **adhesive** layer(10) disposed between a stretchable **backing** layer(16) and a planar release layer(24). A continuous strip of **adhesive** (10) flows into a nip between a contoured roll(12) and a **backing** roll(13). A **backing** layer(16) and a release layer(24) are also added in said nip to form a combined product layer that can be cut and contoured to shape(14).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preferred Features: - **Backing** layer(16) may be an elastomeric film or a non-woven **material**. A **reinforcing** layer(17) of flexible **non - stretchable material** may be removably attached to **backing** layer(16) before said nip and may be stripped off and discarded after the finished product is formed.

USE - To make **adhesive** wound dressings containing hydrocolloidal material.

ADVANTAGE - The reinforcing layer(17) allows product formation in one pressing station nip stage without deformation of the product.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic of the manufacturing process.

Hydrocolloid-containing **adhesive** (10)
Contoured roll (12)
Backing roll (13)
Finished product (14)
Stretchable **backing** layer (16)
Flexible **non - stretchable reinforcing** layer (17)
Release layer (24)
pp; 7 DwgNo 1/8

Derwent Class: A32; A96; D22; F04; F07; P32; P73

International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-013/02** ; B32B-007/14

International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-005/443; B29C-043/02;
B29C-043/20; B29C-047/00

17/34/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011648163 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-065071/199807

Manufacture of contoured hydrocolloid-containing adhesive dressings in one operation - comprises laminating multiple layers together and contouring and cutting layers into discrete dressings

Patent Assignee: HOLLISTER INC (HOST)

Inventor: ELLINGSON E; GILMAN T H

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 818187	A1	19980114	EP 97111563	A	19970708	199807 B
EP 818187	B1	20010926	EP 97111563	A	19970708	200157
DE 69706921	E	20011031	DE 606921	A	19970708	200173
			EP 97111563	A	19970708	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96678224 A 19960711

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 818187	A1	E	9	A61F-013/02	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 818187	B1	E		A61F-013/02	
Designated States (Regional): DE DK FR GB					
DE 69706921	E			A61F-013/02	Based on patent EP 818187

Abstract (Basic): EP 818187 A

In the manufacture of an **adhesive** dressing a soft pliant **adhesive** layer (10) is sandwiched between a stretchable **backing** layer (22) and a flexible **non stretchable** release layer (24). The layer (10) has at least one liquid absorbing hydrocolloid **material** dispersed inside it. All three layers (10, 22, 24) are fed to a roll nip (12, 13) and laminated together. The laminate is also contoured to shape and simultaneously cut to a preferred shape and size (14) in a single operation.

USE - To form a multi-layer laminate which is contoured and cut to shape in one operation.

ADVANTAGE - The three operations may be performed by one contoured roll die (12) against a **backing** roll (13) in one simple operation.

Dwg.1/8

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-013/02**

17/34/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009629207 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1993-322756/199341

Sticking plaster esp. for use after injections - has circular backing and porous layers with tongue to facilitate removal

Patent Assignee: SCHLEE S (SCHL-I)

Inventor: SCHLEE S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
FR 2686018	A1	19930716	FR 92275	A	19920109	199341 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 92275 A 19920109

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
FR 2686018	A1		6	A61F-013/02	

Abstract (Basic): FR 2686018 A

The sticking plaster, especially for use after giving an injection or taking a blood sample, consists of a circular **backing** layer (2) of a stretch or **non - stretch material**, synthetic or of natural fibres which may or may not be woven, and an inner circular layer of a porous **material** (3) such as gauze or a nonwoven **material**. The **backing** layer has a coating of a non-allergenic **adhesive**, except for the surface of a tongue (4) which is used to remove the plaster. The porous

layer projects slightly above the surface of the plaster to exert a pressure on the wound. The porous layer can be impregnated with a substance which treats the wound, and the plasters can be set in a row on a dispensing **strip**.

ADVANTAGE - More efficient and convenient to use, with low manufacturing cost.

Dwg.1/3

Derwent Class: D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-013/02**

17/34/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008808606 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1991-312619/199143

Adhesive dressing for treating back muscle complaints - comprises vertical and horizontal strips, cut from single panel of non-stretch adhesive material

Patent Assignee: GIONTELLA M (GION-I); CIACCA G (CIAC-I)

Inventor: CIACCA G

Number of Countries: 013 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 453413	A	19911023	EP 91830128	A	19910328	199143 B
US 5228458	A	19930720	US 91691641	A	19910327	199330
IT 1238707	B	19930901	IT 909362	A	19900410	199407
IT 1241802	B	19940201	IT 909499	A	19901004	199430
EP 453413	B1	19941130	EP 91830128	A	19910328	199501
DE 69105339	E	19950112	DE 605339	A	19910328	199507
			EP 91830128	A	19910328	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): IT 909362 A 19900410; IT 909499 A 19901004

Cited Patents: EP 247012; FR 928389; GB 2215607; US 3068860; US 3528426

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 453413	A				
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

US 5228458	A		5	A61F-013/00	
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EP 453413	B1 F		6	A61F-005/02	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

DE 69105339	E			A61F-005/02	Based on patent EP 453413
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IT 1238707	B			A61F-000/00	
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IT 1241802	B			A61H-000/00	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 453413 A

The adhesive dressing for treating contractures of the paravertrebral muscles consists of a series of horizontal (1) and vertical (2) adhesive strips, made from a **non - stretch material** and cut out from a single panel. The adhesive surface is covered with a layer of a silicone-based paper which is removed immediately prior to application. Each **strip** is some 40 mm wide, and the horizontal **strips** are equally spaced and connected by the vertical **strips**.

The outer surface of the dressing, opposite the adhesive layer, can be covered with a layer of plastics or felt.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Gives simple, rapid and effective support to back muscles without risk of side-effects, alleviating painful symptoms.

(7pp Dwg.No.4/6

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 453413 B

Distention device for the treatment of vertebral muscle contractions, consisting of a plate made to form horizontal (1) and vertical (2) **strips**, with vertical hollows (3) and where the surface adheres to the skin, characterised in that the said **strips** (1,2) are of resistant **inelastic** fabric and that the said hollows (3) are aligned along the medial axis of the plate.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5228458 A

A relaxation device is used having several principal horizontal **parallel** strips (1) of adhesive tape that are joined together in pairs by several secondary or traction vertical **parallel** strips (2) of adhesive tape. The self-adhesive side of the principal and secondary strips (1,2) is protected by a removable sheet of siliconized paper (4).

The vertical strips (2) are designed to be fixed to the patient's back in equal numbers on either side of the spinous processes and in line with the subjacent paravertebral muscles exhibiting contracture. The horizontal strips (1) are designed to ensure correct anchorage of the device to the patient's trunk.

USE - To produce relaxation of paravertebral muscles exhibiting contracture.

Dwg.4/6

Derwent Class: P32; P33

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-005/02; A61H-000/00

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-013/02**

17/34/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008627845 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1991-131875/199118

Back support vest giving improved support - comprising elastic material stitched together and upper back support section formed of non-elastic material

Patent Assignee: DEWALL T L (DEWA-I)

Inventor: DEWALL T L

Number of Countries: 022 . Number of Patents: 013

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5007412	A	19910416	US 90535686	A	19900611	199118	B
EP 461319	A	19911218	EP 90312607	A	19901120	199151	
AU 9178278	A	19911212				199206	
BR 9102372	A	19920114				199207	
NO 9102211	A	19911212				199207	
CA 2029300	A	19911212				199210	
AU 633461	B	19930128	AU 9178278	A	19910611	199311	
IL 96141	A	19930513	IL 96141	A	19901028	199324	
EP 461319	B1	19950524	EP 90312607	A	19901120	199525	
DE 69019740	E	19950629	DE 619740	A	19901120	199531	
			EP 90312607	A	19901120		
CA 2029300	C	19950808	CA 2029300	A	19901105	199539	
IE 67186	B	19960306	IE 911836	A	19910529	199625	
KR 149671	B1	19981015	KR 9160	A	19910105	200025	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90535686 A 19900611

Cited Patents: DE 2709369; US 4022197

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5007412	A		6		
EP 461319	A				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
AU 633461	B			A61F-005/02	Previous Publ. patent AU 9178278
EP 461319	B1	E	11	A61F-005/03	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 69019740	E			A61F-005/03	Based on patent EP 461319
KR 149671	B1			A41D-001/04	
IL 96141	A			A61F-005/02	
CA 2029300	C			A41C-001/00	
IE 67186	B			A61F-005/03	

Abstract (Basic): US 5007412 A

Back support vest (10) comprises a lower back support section (20) made of **parallel** panels (22, 24, 26) of elastic material stitched together for encircling the lumbar and lumbosacral regions, an upper back support section (40) formed of **non elastic material** attached to the lower section and encircling the body in the thoracolumbar and thoracic regions with its rear portion extending up to the neck area while its front section extends only over the abdomen up to the chest area, Velcro faster patches for attaching together the overlapping portions of the upper and lower support sections and a pair of adjustable shoulder straps (44) with hook and eye fasteners (50, 52).

ADVANTAGE - Provides improved back support and is washable and durable.

Dwg.1/9

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 461319 B

A back support vest (10), comprising a back-supporting section (20,40) disposed to encircle the human body; means (30,32) for releasably securing the back-supporting section in body-encircling form; and a pair of shoulder straps (44) disposed to join front and rear lateral portions of the vest (10); characterised in that the back-supporting section comprises: a lower back-supporting section (20) of an elastic disposed to encircle the lumbar and lumbosacral region; and an upper back-supporting section (40) of a **non - elastic material** attached to, and extending above, said lower section (20) and disposed to encircle the thoracolumbar and thoracic region; and in that the vest further comprises: a **reinforced** section including multiple layers of **non - elastic material** attached to said vest and disposed to extend from the lower section (20) into the upper section (40), said **reinforced** section being centred on and extending across the dorsolumbar region and extending upwardly therefrom; and a pocket at the rear of said vest and disposed to extend across the lower section (20), said pocket being adapted to selectively receive a support device.

Dwg.1/9

Derwent Class: F07; P21; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A41D-001/04; A61F-005/02; A61F-005/03

International Patent Class (Additional): A41C-001/00; A41D-013/00;

A41D-027/06; **A61F-013/02**

17/34/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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002538907

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

WPI Acc No: 1980-56933C/198033

**Self-adhesive bandage not adhering to skin, hair, clothes etc. - with
adhesive particles spray-spaced to leave bandage air permeable**

Patent Assignee: BRAUN F (BRAU-I); BRAUN KO KG (BRAU-N)

Inventor: BRAUN F

Number of Countries: 010 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
BE 882468	A	19800716				198033 B
DE 2912129	A	19801002				198041
NL 8001725	A	19800930				198042
NO 8000891	A	19801020				198046
SE 8001662	A	19801027				198046
GB 2047566	A	19801202				198049
FR 2452290	A	19801128				198104
CH 625698	A	19811015				198146
GB 2047566	B	19830525				198321
CA 1164748	A	19840403				198418
DE 2912129	C	19860612				198624
US 4699133	A	19871013				198743

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 2912129 A 19790328

Abstract (Basic): BE 882468 A

The bandage is of the adhesive type which sticks only to itself and not to the patient's skin, hair or garments. A flat bandage material is made up of woven weft and warp threads of knitted **rows**. An adhesive, partic. a rubber compound, is applied to both faces of the material. The adhesive is sprayed onto the surface as very fine particles evenly distributed at a rate of 1,000-5,000 per 500 mm². The coverage by wt. of adhesive is of the order of 10-40 g/m², pref. 15-20 g/m². Spray application is pref. from an aerosol container of adhesive.

Used for mfr. of self-adhesive surgical bandages which may be of elastic or **inelastic material**. The adhesive applied to the bandage **material** is lightly and evenly distributed so that there is no danger of clogging together bundles of fibres. The bandage remains air-permeable and elastic, unaffected by the adhesive.

Derwent Class: D22; P23; P32; P34; P42; P73

International Patent Class (Additional): A44B-018/00; **A61F-013/02** ;

A61L-015/06; B05D-005/10; B32B-003/10; D04H-000/00

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan
Serial 10/056707
October 3, 2003

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Sep W03

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030925,UT=20030918

Set	Items	Description
S1	93972	WOUND? ?
S2	141765	ADHESIVE
S3	82987	STRETCH????
S4	293118	BACKING? ? OR SUBSTRATE? ?
S5	7516	NONSTRETCH???? OR NON()STRETCH???? OR NONELASTIC? OR INELA- STIC? OR NON()ELASTIC?
S6	100239	REINFORC?
S7	939938	FILAMENT? ? OR MATERIAL? ?
S8	307988	THREAD? ? OR STRIP OR STRIPS OR PHASES
S9	576711	PARALLEL OR ROWS OR COLUMNS OR SAME()DIRECTION
S10	846	IC=A61F-013/02
S11	1046495	S6:S8
S12	2770	S5(5N)S11
S13	12	S10 AND S12
S14	6	S9 AND S13
S15	6	S2 AND S4 AND S13
S16	4	S14 AND S15
S17	4	S14:S15 NOT S16

16/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00956032

TAPERED STRETCH REMOVABLE ADHESIVE ARTICLES AND METHODS
ARTICLES ADHESIFS DETACHABLES EXTENSIBLES EFFILES ET PROCEDES
CORRESPONDANTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200289719 A1 20021114 (WO 0289719)

Application: WO 2002US9221 20020326 (PCT/WO US0209221)

Priority Application: US 2001847941 20010502

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ (utility model) CZ DE (utility model) DE DK
(utility model) DK DM DZ EC EE (utility model) EE ES FI (utility model)
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
(utility model) SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 18138

English Abstract

Pressure sensitive adhesive articles and methods, particularly stretch

removable **adhesive** articles that are preferably for use in adhering to skin or like delicate surfaces. The articles include tapered terminal portions to control release characteristics. Preferably, stretch removability of the article occurs as a result of the selection of a stretch removable pressure sensitive **adhesive**. In some embodiments of the articles and methods, the **adhesive** and **backing** delaminate upon removal. In other embodiments of the articles and methods, the **backing** includes a predefined tab located in a central location of the **backing**.

Main International Patent Class: **A61F-013/02**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

TAPERED STRETCH REMOVABLE **ADHESIVE**

ARTICLES AND METHODS

... Additionally, any nonstretchable material can be used for the tearable backings or for those with perforations, including paper and even metal. Preferred materials for the backing include polyurethane, polypropylene, ethylene vinyl acetate, or combinations thereof (e.g., blends, mixtures, etc.) in the form of melt blown fibers. Preferred materials for film backings include polycaprolactones and copolymers of ethylene/vinyl acetate and linear low density polyethylene...

16/3,AB,partial K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00775453

ADHESIVE COMPOSITE HAVING DISTINCT PHASES

COMPOSITE ADHESIVE A PHASES DISTINCTES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200108619 A1 20010208 (WO 0108619)

Application: WO 2000US19895 20000720 (PCT/WO US0019895)

Priority Application: US 99364506 19990730; US 99365286 19990730

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11208

English Abstract

A conformable **adhesive** article (10) for use as a sterile medical dressing is described. The article (10) includes a breathable polymeric matrix (28), a plurality of phases (26), and an **adhesive** composition (23) positioned on the polymeric matrix (28). The **plurality of phases** (26) preferably provide reinforcement and stiffness to the article. The article permits transport of moisture across the breathable polymeric matrix, preferably at an Inverted water moisture vapor transmission rate of at least 300 g/m²/24 hours.

Main International Patent Class: **A61F-013/02**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

- ...formed of various materials. The matrix may include an elastomeric material and the plurality of **phases** can include a substantially **non - elastic material**. Alternatively, the breathable polymeric matrix and the plurality of phases can be formed of elastomeric...second surface, a plurality of substantially continuous phases retained proximate the polymeric matrix, and an **adhesive** composition positioned on at least a portion of the first surface of the polymeric matrix...
- ... **Thermoplastic materials are generally materials that flow...the article by lamination involves placing a plurality of synthetic or natural fibers in a parallel direction between two sheets of breathable elastic material. The resulting sandwich can be pressed together...**
- ...856, except the two matrix layers are of an elastic breathable material and the discontinuous phases include preferably inelastic thermoplastic 20 materials . . .
The precise extruders employed in the inventive process are not critical as any device able...
- ...the orientation of the phases) and in the machine direction (with machine force of pull parallel to the orientation of the phases).
Moisture Vapor Transmission Rate (MVTR)
Moisture vapor transmission rates...3 replications) were taken on samples oriented in the cross-web direction (with machine bar **parallel** to the orientation of the phases) and in the machine direction (with machine bar perpendicular...
- ...3 replications) were taken on samples oriented in the cross-web direction (with machine bar **parallel** to the orientation of the phases) and in the machine direction (with machine bar perpendicular...
- ...preparation of extruded articles having an elastic continuous polyurethane matrix and a plurality of distinct **inelastic phases**. The **inelastic phases** comprised either modified polyester (Example 1) or polyethylene (Example 2).
For Example 1, a continuous...
- ...of 3 1.1 MPa (4500 psi) to feed continuous matrix material. The discontinuous phase **material** was an **inelastic** thermoplastic polymer, EastarTm 6763 glycol modified polyester (Eastman Chemical Co., Kingsport, TN). It was fed...
- ...pressure of 13.8 MPa (2000 psi) to feed continuous matrix material. The discontinuous phase **material** was an **inelastic** thermoplastic polymer, DowleXTMI0462N polyethylene.
The temperature profile of the extruder that fed this material was...
- ...79 microns (3.1 mils).
Example 3

Example 3 describes the preparation of an extruded **adhesive** article having two layers of different materials (polyacrylate PSA and polyurethane) that comprise an elastic continuous polymeric matrix and a plurality of distinct **inelastic phases** comprised of modified polyester...

... Example 9 describes the preparation of an **adhesive** article having an extruded elastic continuous matrix comprised of porous polypropylene and a plurality of distinct **inelastic polypropylene phases**, and a layer of polyacrylate PSA.

Example 9 was made in a manner similar to...

...increasing temperature profile reaching a peak temperature of 232'C (450'F). The discontinuous phase material was an **inelastic thermoplastic polymer**, PP 3374 polypropylene (Fina Oil & Chemical Co., Dallas, TX). A 32 mm (1...

16/3,AB,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00134734

HAEMOSTATIC DRESSINGS

PANSEMENTS HEMOSTATIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MOORE Patricia,

Inventor(s):

MOORE Patricia,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8607252 A1 19861218

Application: WO 86GB331 19860609 (PCT/WO GB8600331)

Priority Application: GB 8514474 19850607; GB 8517965 19850717; GB

8518990 19850727; GB 8524381 19851003

Designated States: AT AU BE CH CH DE FR GB GB IT JP LU NL SE US

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 4525

English Abstract

A dressing (10) for effecting haemostasis at the site (32) of a vascular puncture after withdrawal of a needle or cannula comprises a base strip (12) having an **adhesive** undersurface protected by removable panels (14, 16) and having mounted thereon a pad (18). An eye (26) is secured above the strip (12) and has passing therethrough the shank (44) of a draw strip (20) which, after being drawn to approximate the end portions of the strip (12), may have its free end (20b) adhered to the upper surface of its root portion (20a). After application of the dressing (10) the skin (36) under the pad (18) is subjected to a pressure sufficient to restrict flow through the punctured vessel (32) and achieve haemostasis. Alternatively the end portions of the base strip (12) may be approximated by opposed draw members. Other arrangements for generating a pressure over the puncture site are disclosed.

Main International Patent Class: **A61F-013/02**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... swab, or a ball or cylinder of cotton wool, tightly in place by means of **adhesive** strap-oinae Taking, for example, the case of a venepuncture site at the back of...

...technique effectively; and that the conven

tional haemostatic dressing consisting of a pad and an **adhesive** tape or surgical plaster must be skilfully and conscientiously applied in order to achieve the...to cause significant blood loss and discomfort through the pressure of the extravasated blood. An **adhesive** pressure dressing for minimizing haemotomata has been disclosed in US Patent Specification No, 3 490 448 comprising a **backing** having an **adhesive** surface to which a compressible pad is secured. A first flap of **backing** on one side of the pad is protected by a first removable strip which extends...

...the skin which is not much counteracted by the recommended "slightly elastic" nature of the **backing**, much of the digital pressure applied to the pad is lost when the digit is...

...vascular puncture comprising a base piece of flexible sheet material coated on one face with **adhesive** for adhering the material to the skin of a patient at least in an...

...means take the form of a pad secured in a medial position on the non- **adhesive** surface of the base strip, and a tensionable strip permanently secured at one end to...portion, extending on the other side of the pad, provided with attachment means, for example, **adhesive** on its undersurface, a "Velcro" touch and close fastener, a jamming cleat or a hook...

...important that the area of the tensionable tape over the pad should be free of **adhesive**, with a view to allowing the maximum tension to be applied without any impediment. Not...to the base strip and/or skin, for example by exposure and Application of an **adhesive** area, on the same side of the eye as the secured end...

...incorporated between the base strip and the tensioning member; preferably an absorbent pad on the **adhesive** face of the base strip may be adapted to perform a similar function of...end portions of the base strip by pulling one or more draw members in the **same direction** and thus bunching together the skin and subcutaneous tissue lying under at least part of...

...adjacent thereto. Preferably the securing means take the form of a layer of pressure-sensitive **adhesive** on the underside of the member. To ensure as far as practicable that the...

...of the base strip, from a position in which its major axis is generally **parallel** with the base strip to one in which the major axis is generally normal to the base strip. The medial portion of the base strip may be non- **adhesive** to allow rotary movement of the rotatable member or be adhered to the rotatable member...

...form of pressure-generating means, such means may comprise a base plate located on the **adhesive** side of the base strip a stem extending through the strip, and securing means located on the outer, non- **adhesive**, side of the base strip. In use the base strip, having a non- **adhesive** medial area is applied to the puncture site with the base plate immediately thereover, The...

...puncture sites and allow the dressing to be suitably scaled down for paediatric use.

The **adhesive** area may be protected by conventional 5 protective panels which are peeled off before use...comprises 5 a base strip 12 of knitted or woven and at least longitudinally **non - stretchable material** coated on its undersurface with a layer of pressure-sensitive **adhesive** protected by two removable panels 14, 16; at its inner end each panel is folded...

...Secured to the underside of the pad in a central position by the pressure-sensitive **adhesive** is a pad 18 formed of quite hard foam of which at least the surface is absorbent. Secured to one end of the base strip 12 is a draw 15 **strip** 20 formed of **non - stretchable material** . one wider terminal portion 20a is adhered to the base strip 12 and the other wider terminal portion 20b bears a layer of pressure-sensitive **adhesive** 22 which is protected by a removable panel 24 having a projecting portion 24a to...to the patient's skin 36.

- 17

Correct choice of the lengths of the non- **adhesive** shank and terminal **adhesive** portion 20b of the strip 20 is important, as is the distance between the eye...

...to those of the first embodiment,

A first draw member 42 is formed from a **strip** of **non - stretchable material** coated with a layer 43 of pressure-sensitive **adhesive** . By folding back a medial lateral portion along the centre line and sticking it to the other portion there is produced an offset, non- **adhesive** , double-thickness shank 44 which connects a root portion 42a, which is adhered to the...

...the terminal margin of which is folded and

stuck back to provide an integral, non- **adhesive** tab 46, The second draw member 48 is identical to the first but mounted on...

...strip 12 in the reverse direction.

In the unused condition of the dressing 40 the **adhesive** layer 43 on each free end portion 42b.48b is protected by being stuck on...

...through an aperture therein; in such a case the other draw member may be non- **adhesive** and very narrow, eg be a string or tape.

- 19

Claim

... base piece (12) of flexible sheet material at least partly coated on one face with **adhesive** for adhering the material to the skin of a patient in the area of said...

17/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00983288

Carrier for medical uses

Tragematerial fur medizinische Zwecke

Support a usage medical

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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(DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 890366 A2 990113 (Basic)
EP 890366 A3 990506
EP 890366 B1 030903
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98111570 980624;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 19729905 970712
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61L-015/58; **A61F-013/02**
ABSTRACT EP 890366 A2 (Translated)
Porous, **inelastic**, **adhesive** -coated carrier **material** for medical applications
Inelastic carrier **material** for medical applications contains high-strength fibres, (mixed) thread or filaments with an ultimate tensile strength (UTS) of (not <) 60, preferably 80-500 cN/tex and a water absorption capacity of < 10, preferably < 5, especially < 3%, which give the carrier a UTS of (not <) 50, preferably 60-450, especially 65-250 N/cm. The carrier is (partly) coated with **adhesive** on one or both sides. Also claimed are the uses of the material.
TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 83
NOTE: Figure number on first page: NONE
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): German; German; German
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(German)	199902	920
CLAIMS B	(English)	200336	1207
CLAIMS B	(German)	200336	971
CLAIMS B	(French)	200336	1276
SPEC A	(German)	199902	3993
SPEC B	(German)	200336	3916
Total word count - document A			4915
Total word count - document B			7370
Total word count - documents A + B			12285

...CLAIMS B1
1. **Inelastic backing material** for medical purposes, comprising an addition of high-strength fibres, multi-strand yarns, mixed multistrands...
...least 60 cN/tex and a water absorption of less than 10% and that the **backing** material is coated at least partially on at least one side with a hot-melt **adhesive** composition, characterized in that the fibres, multi-strand yarns, mixed multistrands or filaments give the **backing** material an ultimate tensile stress strength of at least 50 N/cm and the hot-melt **adhesive** composition has a dynamic-complex glass transition temperature at a frequency of 0.1 rad/s of less than 5(degree)C.
2. **Backing** material according to Claim 1, characterized in that the **backing** material has an addition of high-strength fibres, multi-strand yarns, mixed multistrands or filaments having an ultimate tensile stress strength of from 80 to 500 cN/tex.
3. **Backing** material according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the **backing** material has an addition of high-strength fibres, multi-strand yarns, mixed multistrands or filaments having a water absorption of less than 5%, more preferably less than 3%.

4. **Backing** material according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the high-strength fibres, multi-strand yarns, mixed multistrands or filaments give the **backing** material an ultimate tensile stress strength of from 60 to 450 N/cm, more preferably from 65 to 250 N/cm.
5. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material has an elongation of less than 10% under a load of 10 N/cm.
6. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material has a basis weight of less than 350 g/m², preferably less than 200 g/m².
7. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material has an ultimate tensile stress elongation of less than 25%, preferably less than 15%, more preferably less than 10%.
8. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material has been reinforced with one or more monofil, multifil, staple fibre or spun fibre yarns and/or with oriented high-strength fibres.
9. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material is laminated with the filaments and/or high-strength fibres.
10. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the filaments and/or high-strength fibres have been incorporated into the **backing** material.
11. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the filaments and/or high-strength fibres have been embedded in the **backing** material.
12. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that, through...
...a material having an ultimate tensile stress strength of more than 60 cN/tex, the **backing** material has an ultimate tensile stress strength of more than 65 N/cm and an...
...of less than 25% at a basis weight of less than 140 g/m²).
13. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material can be deformed by less than 20%, more preferably less than 10% and very preferably less than 5% after 50 cycles at a load of 30 N/cm.
14. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the **backing** material can be torn by hand perpendicular to the orientation of the reinforcement and/or in the direction of the reinforcement.
15. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition has a dynamic-complex glass transition temperature at a frequency of 0.1 rad...
...30(degree)C, with particular preference from -9(degree)C to -25(degree)C.
16. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the...
...of the loss modulus (viscous component) to the storage modulus (elasticcomponent) of the hot-melt **adhesive** composition at a frequency of 100 rad/s at 25(degree)C is greater than 0.7, preferably from 0.9 to 4.5.
17. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the...

- ...sic) loss modulus (viscous component) to the storage modulus (elastic component) of the hot-melt **adhesive** composition at a frequency of 0.1 rad/s at 25(degree)C is less...
- ...between 0.35 and 0.02, more preferably between 0.30 and 0.10.
18. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition is based on block copolymers, especially A-B or A-B-A block copolymers...
- ...mixtures thereof, particular preference being given here to ethylene and butylene or mixtures thereof.
19. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to Claim 18, characterized in that the overall styrene fraction...
- ...less than 35% by weight, preferably from 5% by weight to 30% by weight.
20. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to either of Claims 18 and 19, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition consists of
- from 10% by weight to 90% by weight of block copolymers,
 - from...
- ...than 15% by weight of additives, and
- less than 5% by weight of stabilizers.
21. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 20, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition is applied by halftone printing, thermal screen printing or intaglio printing.
22. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 21, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition is applied in the form of polygeometric domes to the **backing** material.
23. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 22, characterized in that the hot-melt **adhesive** composition is coated on the **backing** material with a weight per unit area of greater than 15 g/m²), preferably between...
- ...g/m²), with very particular preference between 90 g/m²) and 160 g/m²).
24. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 23, characterized in that the coated **backing** material has an air permeability of greater than 1 cm³)/(cm²)*s), preferably greater than ...
- ...1000 g/(m²)*24h), with very particular preference greater than 2000 g/(m²)*24h).
25. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 24, characterized in that the self-adhesively equipped **backing** material is covered after application or is provided with a wound pad or with padding.
26. **Backing** material for medical purposes according to any of Claims 18 to 25, characterized in that the self-adhesively equipped **backing** material can be sterilized, preferably with (gamma) (gamma) radiation.
27. Use of a self-adhesively equipped **backing** material according to any of the preceding claims for medical products, especially plasters, medical fixings...